

hand, by misfortune or any other unforeseen accident, they are reduced to want, then your laws provide for them; they are entitled to all the privileges of native born white citizens. But the colored population are too poor to be considered as coming within the protection of the law.

They have no voice in the framing of the laws. And so far are those laws from furnishing protection to them, that it leaves them open and liable to be imposed upon.

Yes sir, it actually holds out inducements to the lawless and evil disposed person, to make invasion and trample upon their rights. Rights! sir, they have no rights. Either that instrument there hanging on the wall is false, or else these laws are unjust and ought to be repealed.

When the question was taken, the House decided by a vote of 31 to 17 to destroy the Bill; 29 Whigs voted, 12 of them in favor of oppression. Two-thirds of the votes thus cast, would have carried the Bill, and have given a coloring to the idea that the Whigs of Ohio were somewhat favorably disposed toward the Anti-Slavery cause.

RETURN PAPERS.—We occasionally have a return paper forwarded us after a nominal subscriber has had the reading of it for one, two, or three months. If persons regret subscribing, let them at least have the fairness to pay for the numbers they have received, and give to the Post Master their reason for refusing it. It may be that in some cases they do give the reason, and that Post Masters are to be censured for their careless way of attending to their business. A return paper with no Post Office address, and no reason assigned for its not being taken from the office, puts us to unnecessary trouble, and does not give us a very favorable impression of the one who thus treats us. These remarks will not of course be understood to apply to those to whom specimen Nos. are sent, but who are not subscribers.

SUPERLATIVELY MEAN.

We have not had a very excited opinion of the controlling members of the British and Foreign A. S. Society, since we heard of the manner in which they treated the delegates whom the American Society sent to represent it in the pseudo World's Convention in 1840. And although their conduct since that time has been in perfect keeping with the opinion we then formed of them, we confess we were not prepared for such little meanness as that narrated below by the editor of the Free Labor Advocate.

In order to show still more plainly that the preservation of the external appearance of unity, is the primary object in the view of our English Friends, to which they hold truth and consistency in subordination, I will now relate a fact which has not hitherto been made public.

In order that it may be seen in its true light, I will notice that it is well known to all abolitionists that the Executive Committee of the British and Foreign A. S. Society issued a call for a general or World's A. S. Convention to be held in London in the 6th month, 1843. That Committee was composed of Friends and others. Wm. Allen, who signed the circular as Chairman of the Committee, was one of the most noted and influential Friends in England, and I think at least fourteen others of the Committee were Friends; Josiah Porter and George Stacy among them. The circular contained an earnest appeal to the friends of the slave throughout the world to send delegates to said Convention. Nothing of a sectarian character appeared in the call. The Convention was expected to consist of *Abolitionists* of any or every denomination, as to religious profession, or of no denomination at all. The Indiana State A. S. Society responded to the call by the appointment of Charles Osborn as its delegate to the Convention, who at that time was a member of Indiana Y. M. C. being previous to the separation. The separation, however, took place previous to the time for his leaving home, and the news thereof, and of his appointment as a delegate, reached London some time before the Convention met. Whereupon, these same Friends, who were the most active agents in issuing the circular which had caused his appointment, met, with others, in the capacity of a Meeting for Sufferings, and appointed a Committee to meet Charles Osborn at Liverpool, after having travelled over half a continent by land, and braving the perils of the great deep 3000 miles in extent, in order to mingle with kindred spirits as he thought, in their endeavors to remove one of the greatest evils the world ever saw. And what does the reader suppose was the object of this appointment and of the intended visit to Liverpool to meet him on his arrival? Methinks! hear the response, "Surely it must have been to receive him with the utmost cordiality, to welcome him to their shores, to see that all his wants were attended to, after his long and perilous voyage, aged and infirm as they knew him to be, and to conduct him to London in the most easy and comfortable manner." This is, indeed, a most reasonable supposition. But it was far otherwise! The object of the deputation was to meet him at Liverpool and to advise him to return home without attending the Convention. Charles Osborn, as is well known, left home to attend the Convention, and after travelling nearly 200 miles was prevented from pursuing his journey by bodily infirmity; and thus was saved the endurance of the indescribable mortification and pain which must have been the consequence of such a reception, as was preparing for him at Liverpool. There, does not that "cap the climax?"

Let none say this is an abolition falsehood—I had it from the mouth of George Stacy himself, in the presence of several witnesses. We received the information shortly after the

event took place, but it looked so utterly inconsistent—so gross an outrage upon every principle of propriety—not to say so great a dereliction of every semblance of justice and humanity, that I thought there must be some mistake about it, and determined not to make it public till it was confirmed beyond a doubt. That confirmation I received in the interview with the London Committee, which Levi Coffin, H. H. Way and myself had with them at Richmond, shortly after the Yearly Meeting there. I have purposely withheld it from the public until this time, because I was not willing to bring any thing to view, to their prejudice, but what was connected with their own labors, until they had accomplished their visit. I think it is an item of information that is now due to the public, and especially to the abolitionists, both in this country and in Europe.

J. H. PLEASANTS.

By the intelligence we give in another column, our readers will learn that J. H. Pleasants has been barbarously murdered, while he was attempting to murder another. The difficulty between him and his opponent, we understand, grew out of a remark of the Washington correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, in relation to his abolition sentiments. It will be remembered that Pleasants left the editorial chair of the Richmond Whig because he had not freedom in that paper fully to express his sentiments upon the question of slavery. A correspondent of the Saturday Visitor characterizes the transaction as "one of the most startling duels which has ever taken place in Old Virginia." We hope it will be so startling as to greatly deepen the abhorrence which men are beginning to feel for the so-called code of honor; and we trust that the feeling will become so deep and strong that ere long those who engage in duels will be regarded as less honorable than the pick-pocket, and more to be shunned than the highway robber.

CONGRESS.—Nothing of importance is being transacted there except the slow advance of the Oregon debate in the Senate, which the voters of this country are paying their Representatives \$8 per day to engage in.—We think such speeches as are made on this question, could be bought at less than half the price, and we should think them enormously dear at that.

A most invidious article, from one who assumes the name of Justice, will be found in "Slavery's Shelter," the place we have set apart for articles of that character. Also an extract from "The Union" is inserted in the same appropriate corner.

DEATH OF MR. PLEASANTS.

Though not in accordance with the rule that usually governs us in regard to such affairs, we give below the particulars of the horrid affair that has led to the death of Mr. Pleasants, long known as one of the editors of the Richmond Whig, and whose connection with the Richmond Star was recently announced. Mr. Pleasants sympathized with the North in reference to Slavery, and occupied high ground on all the questions growing out of the conflicting views and practices of northern and southern statesmen. This mainly, as we are told, caused a suspension recently of his connection with the "Whig" and placed him at the head of the "Star." The particulars of the bloody affair that has removed him from society and his friends, and has launched him into eternity, cannot be read without a shudder. It seems almost incredible that such a man should have fallen a victim to that barbarous, man-dishonoring code, called "the code of honor!" heaven save the mark! The contest grew out of an impeachment of the courage of Mr. Pleasants, by Mr. Ritchie. Alas! that the unfortunate man could have chosen that course which proved him destitute of the highest order of firmness—moral courage—that courage which makes a man more afraid to do wrong, than to violate a false and detestable notion of corrupt society. He had lived to but little purpose, if he could not live down such a charge. His duty to society, to himself, to his family, his God, were all forgotten, or only remembered to be violated under the requirements of the murderer's code.

But what are we to think of him who has survived this conflict, and who, if the following particulars are correctly stated, could have averted this deplorable result? We are called on to record, by acknowledging that his antagonist was a man of courage. Rather than make such an acknowledgment, he would take his own life in his hands and aim the murderous weapon at the heart of his fellow! What must be the reflections of his life, even of his latest day? Who that is human, would exchange places with him, haunted with the consciousness that the blood of a fellow being, slain coolly and calmly, cries for vengeance. The father of the duelist (the editor of the Union) asks that public judgment may be suspended, and pays a tribute to the worth and talents of Mr. Pleasants. Can a widow's heart be soothed by such hollow compliments? Will they dry the tears of fatherless children? Will they assuage the grief of friends and dependents? Will they compensate society for the loss it has sustained—silence the remorse of the heart—answer the ends of justice and the inflexible demands of Him whose image has been defaced? Nay, verily. Away, then, with such bitter mockery. Uninfluenced by that maudlin sentiment which sympathizes with the victim while it forgets the wrong that he meditated, we must once more express our abhorrence not only of the terms established in this conflict, but against the code that makes man the bloody avenger of his own actual or imaginary wrongs.—*State Journal.*

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1846.
John Hampden Pleasants is dead! He died this morning at 2 o'clock, of the wounds inflicted upon his person by Thomas Ritchie, Jr., in their recent rencounter.

I learn the facts to be substantially as follows:—The quarrel had gone on to such an extent in their newspapers, that Mr. Pleasants thought himself called upon to bring the matter to a crisis. He therefore sent a request to Mr. Ritchie to meet him at a specified place and hour across the river from Richmond with side-arms. Mr. Ritchie sent word back that he could not consent to settle the affair in that way. Mr. Pleasants then sent word that the matter must be settled, and in that way.

Mr. Ritchie then prepared himself with a revolver of six barrels, two duelling pistols, and a horseman's short sword, and repaired to the place designated, at the time named.

Mr. Pleasants, who had not arrived, carried with him two (or four—there is doubt about this) common pistols and a sword cane. A friend of Mr. Pleasants approached Mr. Ritchie, and said to him that he thought the difficulty might be settled if the latter would do one thing, and that was, to acknowledge that he believed Mr. Pleasants to be a brave man. Mr. Ritchie replied that once he could have done this; but now, Mr. Pleasants having called him there, and not appearing himself, he could not make such an acknowledgment. Mr. Pleasants' friend then informed him that he presumed he would have to fight. Mr. Ritchie replied—Very well, he had come there to meet Mr. Pleasants. The friend of the latter left the spot and went to his principal, who was not far off. Soon after this, Mr. Pleasants appeared approaching Mr. Ritchie, considerably in advance of the two friends who had accompanied him to the spot. As he approached at a rapid pace, Mr. Ritchie fired successively his two duelling pistols, resting each on his left arm, drawn up in an angle for that purpose. He then presented his revolver, and fired either four or five of its barrels. After he had fired first upon Mr. Pleasants, the latter drew and fired thrice without effect, all the time rushing up to Mr. Ritchie, and when near enough he struck him with his sword cane, when the scabbard flew off, and Mr. Ritchie struck up the blade or spear with his short sword, in doing which he received the point of Mr. Pleasants' spear in the corner of his mouth, cutting upward a slight gash.

Mr. Pleasants then fell, having received five wounds from the pistol shots of his antagonist, if not one from his short sword.—One ball raked across the back of his left hand, carrying away all the muscles and tendons leading to the fingers; another passed through the fleshy part of his left arm, half way up from the elbow to the shoulder; another entered the left breast and ranged round under the arm; a fourth entered the left groin and proved mortal; the fifth wound was in the right thigh, either by a ball or a thrust from the short sword, above alluded to. It is thought to have been from the latter.

So has ended the earthly career of the gifted, the high-minded, the generous, whole-souled JOHN HAMPDEN PLEASANTS! His loss to the community in which he moved, to the editorial fraternity of which he was ever a sparkling, brilliant member, and to the thousands of his ever delighted, and instructed readers, will be most deeply felt, as his sanguinary exit will be sadly mourned! For many years he has been one of the most vigorous, original and brilliant political writers in the country. He was a man of strong impulses, and in the excitement of the moment sometimes committed editorial errors, or did his opponents injustice. But that man lived not who would more readily or amply atone for indiscretions or injuries of this nature! He was the soul of honor! I can scarcely make myself believe that he is dead—that I shall no more have the pleasure and enjoyment of perusing the bright scintillations of his genius sparkling through the columns of a Richmond paper!

From the Richmond Times.

An inquest was holden yesterday upon the body of JOHN H. PLEASANTS, deceased, before Coroner Robert T. Wicker, the examination before the Jury occupying nearly the whole day. Their verdict was, that Thomas Ritchie, Jr., was guilty of the murder of Pleasants in a mutual combat had between them on the 25th inst., and that Peter Jefferson Archer, Washington Greenhow and William Scott were present, aiding and abetting in said combat and in said murder. The Coroner has issued his warrant to arrest said parties found guilty by the inquisition.

FROM HAYTI.

The following extract of a letter from JOHN HOGARTH, Esq., a merchant of Port-au-Prince and an officer of the Haytian Government, to his brother, Mr. George Hogarth, of this city, has been placed in our hands for publication.—*Tribune.*

"PORT AU PRINCE, Feb. 7th, 1846.

"It appears that certain speculators who, having large remittances to make to Europe and America, and having since several weeks past, procured large quantities of coffee at 15, 16 and 17 dollars per hundred, now take the advantage of the intended campaign against the last, the issuing on the part of the Government of paper money, and other unsettled political questions, to bring on a commercial crisis, by raising the price of Coffee and Specie, which I think is done with two intentions; one of which is to exert an opposition to Government and paralyze their measures; and the other is to make large profits at the expense of their foreign friends. By raising Coffee to \$19.50 they make from two to three dollars per hundred pounds.

"I herewith forward you the documents relative to the last difficulties between this Government, the French Consul and a French subject; also one number of the Manifest, which contains the President's order relative to the march against the Eastern part of the Island. You will please communicate them to your friends and endeavor to give them as wide a publicity as possible, as they will give the American public correct ideas on those subjects instead of those prejudiced and false

articles that are always appearing in the American papers. This is a country of political events, and is at present the subject of general occupation amongst maritime powers. The solution of a great question—that of the capacity of the African race for self-government in a civilized way—seems to be thought to depend on the results of Hayti; and as we have more foes than friends amongst that portion of the intelligent who are foremost in the expression of their opinions, our past history and our present situation and conduct, is basely and falsely represented by them; all kinds of obstacles are thrown into our path to smother and mask our representations and reasons, so that their accusations may appear the more plausible. Because circumstances, brought on in part by the machinations of our enemies, have momentarily given our Government a dictatorial form, they represent us as retrograding into a state of barbarism, which certainly is not the case. Why is it that the Russians are not barbarians when their's is one of the most absolute governments on Earth? I think that our friends ought to come out in our defence, and putting aside their differences of opinion relative to forms of Government, which are changeable as circumstances will permit, write and speak in our favor, as a people of whom other nations have never had any just reason to complain; as a people that no unprejudiced philosopher can censure for their past or present history."

WARLIKE RUMORS FROM MEXICO! REMOVAL OF THE U. S. FORCES TO SAN ISABELL.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

CORPUS CHRISTI, (TEXAS,) Feb. 10.

The late news from Mexico is of a threatening character, and it is reported that 4,000 troops are marching to Matamoras, for the purpose of opposing any movement that may be made by our Army in that direction. Other rumors say as many as 12,000 troops are coming to the Rio Grande. Very little confidence can be placed in these reports, as doubtless many of them are circulated for the purpose of delaying or preventing the departure of the Army. Although we give little credit to these reports, still it is highly probable that there will be difficulty on the boundary. Mexico is in a very unsettled state, rent and torn by faction, and engaged in civil war; and her whole history shows that such has been her state, except occasionally when some impending storm threatened the whole nation, and then there has been a temporary fusion of the elements, and a universal arming for the rescue. May not this national fusion again take place, when our bayonets glisten on the banks of the Rio Grande! Can we suppose that seven millions of people are going to look quietly on the performance of an act which they consider national robbery? Is it possible that there can be no patriotic men in Mexico, to resist what they consider foreign invasion? I will not shock the common sense of the world by so far underrating the Mexicans, as to suppose they will leave any stone unturned for the maintenance of their national honor. You have doubtless seen the announcement of the immediate removal of the Army of Occupation to San Isbell. This position is about twenty miles below Matamoras on the Rio Grande, and is at present occupied by a small Mexican force. The work is entrenched and armed with some heavy guns. As they are known to have some fine Artillery and Cavalry, you may look out for squalls from this quarter in March. Better troops than ours never went into the field, and they will give a good account of themselves.

A NEW SLAVE-TRADE.

We had thought that when the slaves were dead, that they were done with;—that their masters would let the poor worn-out bodies rest in peace at last in their grave. They are hurried out of sight we know, more like dead dogs than human beings, unknelt and uncoffined, but the poor privilege to "lie in cold obstructions and to rot," at least we thought was not denied them. But a slave's body it is said is not without its money value, even when the soul can no longer be bought and sold. The poor carcasses, if no longer capable of being worked up into cotton and sugar, can be used for scientific purposes, and so are shipped off to the North in hogheads to finish their usefulness in this world, in the dissecting room. This new branch of the slave trade is said to be quite flourishing and profitable in the winter season. There is a sort of horrible fitness in such final disposition of the human chattel stolen in the cradle, robbed, starved, whipped, branded and imbruted through life, and when dead, packed up in salt, shipped Northward, and sold for the benefit of science!—*A. S. Standard.*

EXPEDITION TO AFRICA.—A new expedition has recently sailed from Liverpool, for the interior of Western Africa, under the control of Mr. G. W. Daniel, a surgeon of some experience, in order to explore further the discoveries of Mr. McGregor Laird and others—and from which it is expected that some very important commercial, as well as political information and advantage will be obtained.

DEBATE.

Quite an interesting debate took place on the 18th of February, in U. S. House of Representatives, when the Indian Appropriation Bill was under discussion. Mr. Culver offered the following amendment:

"Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to authorize the payment of any moneys under the treaty with the Creek and Seminole Indians, of the 4th of January, 1845, stipulated to be paid in consideration of any claim for fugitive slaves, or for moneys heretofore paid for fugitive slaves."

After some remarks by other gentlemen, Mr. Giddings called upon any member to lay his hand, if he could, upon the consideration for which the house was called upon to vote \$205,000. Gentlemen knew nothing at all about the treaty; it had, in fact, been kept secret from the members of the House, and with the exception of the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and three

other gentlemen who had had access to the intelligence, no one knew any thing about it. Every cent of this money, he contended, was appropriated in consequence of controversies about fugitive slaves. The treaty of 1845 had its origin on that ground. To sustain his assertion, Mr. G. adverted to the origin of the Florida war, and went into an argument to show that there was no power under the constitution of the U. S. to tax the people of the North for the purpose of sustaining the slave institutions of the South.

Mr. Giddings continued his argument at some length, though occasionally interrupted. He referred to the great weight which this question was destined to have in future elections in the State of Ohio. This called up

Mr. Sawyer, who said that before his colleague entered upon any tirade of this kind, he should prove that such a state of things as he had stated to exist, did exist. He (Mr. S.) denied it. He avowed that the appropriation was not for any such object as his colleague asserted. If it was, let him show it, and the information should govern his (Mr. S.) vote.

The debate was further continued, by a number of gentlemen, when
"Mr. McDowell said he would like to know of his colleague (Mr. Giddings) whether he had the facts in his possession to establish the truth of his assertion, that this appropriation by the treaty was to pay Indians for catching negro slaves?"

Mr. Giddings said he had not them in his possession; they were in the archives of the government, where the gentlemen could see them by applying for them. They were marked in the archives of the nation, where they would descend to all time, proclaiming in thunder tones the disgrace of the nation.

Mr. Wick and Mr. Sawyer spoke in reply to some of the observations of Mr. Giddings.

MARRIED.

On the 10th inst. by T. Kennet, Esq., Mr. HIRSH GREINER to Miss REBECCA ANN THOMAS, all of Salem, Columbiana Co. O.

RECEIPTS FOR THE BUGLE

FROM FEB. 26 TO MARCH 13.

A. Hartzel, 3d, Benton; E. Smith, J. G. Marshall, Diana Stewart, Salem; Q. Votaw, New Garden; Daniel Davis, New Vienna; Wm. Fuller, Centre; Amasa Steward, New Burlington; D. L. Acheson, Mogadore; T. E. Vickers, Cool Spring; John Knox, Louisville; R. G. Porter, R. E. Lemons, Bundyburg; N. Hanchet, P. Buckingham, Parkman; M. Johnson, Geneva; C. E. Manly, Mentor—\$1.50 each.

L. Hunt, Garrettville; S. Small, Newport—\$1 each.

Haines Moore, Joshua Moore, Wingo—75 cts. each.

B. Scribner, Concord; Mrs. C. Corey, Cleve-land—50 cts. each.

S. H. Everett, West Milton—37½ cts.

Given in the last acknowledgment, the name given as Josiah Shain should have been Josiah Shaw.

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS.

STEPHEN S. and ABBY KELLEY FOSTER will hold meetings at

Ravenna, Portage Co. Saturday and Sunday the 14th and 15th.

Franklin, Portage Co. Tuesday and Wednesday the 17th and 18th.

Newton Falls, Trumbull Co. Friday and Saturday the 20th and 21st.

Hartford, Trumbull Co. Tuesday and Wednesday the 21st and 22nd.

Youngstown, Trumbull Co. Friday the 27th.

Salem, Columbiana Co. Sunday and Monday the 29th and 30th.

New Lisbon, Columbiana Co. Thursday and Friday, April 2d and 3rd.

Fairfield, Columbiana Co. Sunday and Monday the 5th and 6th.

Will the friends of the Slave in the above mentioned neighborhoods, use their endeavors to make all necessary arrangements to secure commodious and comfortable places for the meetings, and by extensive notice secure large gatherings!

CARRIAGES—CARRIAGES.

SPRING is coming, and people begin to talk about buying carriages. The subscriber still carries on the carriage business at his old stand on Main street, in Salem, and, having taken special pains in the selection of his stock, he is prepared to fill any order in his line of business, fancying himself able to give satisfaction to the most fastidious taste or humble means.

Also, a large and excellent assortment of finished carriages constantly on hand, which will be sold to suit the times, and warranted to purchasers.

DAVID WOODRUFF.

February 27th, 1846.

AGENTS FOR THE "BUGLE."

Ohio. New Garden—David L. Galbreath, Columbiana—Lot Holmes, Cool Springs—T. Ellwood Vickers, Berlin—Jacob H. Barnes, Marlboro—Dr. K. G. Thomas—Canfield—John Wetmore, Lowellville—Dr. Butler, Poland—Christopher Lee, Youngstown—J. S. Johnson, New Lyme—Marion Miller, Akron—Thomas P. Beach—New Lisbon—George Garretson, Cincinnati—William Donaldson, East Fairfield—John Marsh, Selma—Thos. Swaine, Springboro—Ira Thomas, Harveysburg—V. Nicholson, Oakland—Elizabeth Brook, Chagrin Falls—S. Dickenson, Malta—James Cope, Columbus—W. W. Pollard, Georgetown—Ruth Cope, Bundyburg—Alex. Glenn, Garrettville—J. H. Pardee, Atwater—E. Morgan Parrott.

Indiana. Greenboro—Lewis Branson—Marion—John T. Morris, Economy—Ira C. Maulsby, Liberty—Edwin Gardner, Winchester—Clarkson Packet, Knightstown—Dr. H. L. Terrill, Richmond—Joseph Adleman.

PENNSYLVANIA. Fallston—Joseph Conle H. Vashon, Pittsburgh.